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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Who Is To Answer?

THE somewhat pompous reply of the Chairman of the Urban Council to a series of questions by Mr Bernacchi on the subject of squatter clearance, resettlement, and street sleepers, undoubtedly exposed the limitations of the functions of the Council, and gave point to earlier suggestions made by the Senior elected member that this quasi-municipal body should be given wider powers. Just why the Urban Council should be held responsible for resettlement of squatters, while the task of squatter clearance devolves on what Mr Bernacchi described as "officers of various other departments" empowered under the Public Health (Sanitary Provisions) Regulations of 1948, is not easy to understand. And the question immediately poses itself: to whom are these officers of other departments answerable in respect of squatter clearance and the control or tolerance of street sleeping? Irrespective of the fact that these two subjects do not come officially within the purview of the Urban Council, they are matters of real public interest. Wherefore, Mr Bernacchi's questions, while ruled out of order by the Chairman of the Council, still merit answers from a competent official quarter. Presumably Legislative Council remains the only other source through which these questions can be publicly asked and answered. If this be so, we suggest that one of the Unofficials takes up Mr Bernacchi's points on squatter clearance and street sleeping at the earliest available moment with a view to gaining for the general public some official enlightenment. The questions are not objectionable; they imply no criticism, but seek information. Government can afford to encourage inquiries of such a nature and respond with ready replies once they have been directed to the appropriate quarters.

Malaya's Money

MALAYA is getting a splendid response to its new \$550 million loan to finance the campaign against the terrorists, and a great part of the sum has already been subscribed. The appeal to invest in Malaya and to the "little man" to support the loan, inspires the suggestion that the Post Office and the Currency Commissioners should themselves take the appeal to heart. The Commissioners are compelled by law to invest only in trustee stock abroad, and it is suggested that the time has come to change this law. Last year the Board's investments depreciated by over \$841 million—a paper loss, it is true, but hardly a recommendation for the type of security which the Commissioners have bought. The nominal value of the Board's total investments is about \$570 million. The two Post Office Savings Banks between them have another \$81 million invested in UK and Commonwealth trustee securities. Their Malayan investments, largely in Malayan Union and Federation of Malaya loans, total under \$30 million. They "lost" \$5 million on investments abroad but gained on their Malayan investments. There is a suggestion, however, against placing all eggs in a single basket. Moreover, the argument might have had its supporting facts reversed on a different tide of fortune.

UN Committee Urges Self-Govt For Moroccans

Yugoslavia's Rupture With Vatican

Vatican City, Dec. 17. Rupture of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and the Holy See has been the Vatican with an urgent problem—whether to withdraw Cardinal-designate Aloysius Stepinac or to leave him a semi-prisoner. The break ends the Vatican's last direct link with the Pope. An informed source said tonight the Vatican would soon have to decide whether to summon the Archbishop of Zagreb to Rome to receive the Cardinal's red hat. If he left Yugoslavia at present, it was considered very unlikely that the Tito government would allow him to return.—Reuter.

How Masked Pirates Raided Ship

Tangier, Dec. 17. Masked pirates with sten guns boarded the Dutch motorship *Combinatie* in the Mediterranean, shouting "Stick 'em up!" Johannes van Delft, master of the vessel, told an American court here today. He said the pirates unloaded his entire cargo of 2,700 cases of cigarettes and also took one of the ship's lifeboats, charts and other equipment, and some of the crew's personal belongings. They took the valves out of his radio set. The small, bespectacled skipper was giving evidence for the prosecution at the opening of the trial of Sidney H. Paley, an American, on charges arising out of the "hijacking" of the *Combinatie*. He said he was on the bridge of the ship about 60 miles off the coast of Spain on the morning of October 4 when "suddenly I heard a crash and saw a boat strike us." He thought at first it was "some crazy fisherman," but then men "masked in Ku Klux Klan fashion" boarded the ship. CHEW HANDCUFFED They made him sit on the floor of the deckhouse and the crew were handcuffed, he said. Consular Judge Milton Helmick had earlier quoted a ruling made in the 250-year-old piracy trial of Captain Kidd. This occurred when defence counsel, Mr Jack Bohanna, protested as the American Government Prosecutor, Mr Ruge, questioned a Scot witness in which the defendant was said to have been involved in 1951. Counsel said the court should only discuss the actual charge against Paley. The prosecutor cited the trial of Captain Kidd, the Scotman who commanded a privateer in the war of William The Third. In 1701, when Kidd was charged with committing acts of piracy, the court ruled that other cases could be considered, he said. Judge Helmick accepted his contention. The charges against Paley were read by the prosecutor when the trial began today in the American Legation.—Reuter.

Strikers Return

Sheffield, Dec. 17. A strike of 450 winding engine men, which prevented 70,000 other miners from earning the overtime bonus they try to collect for Christmas, ended today in the Yorkshire coalfield. The strike had been cutting production by about 100,000 tons a day.—Reuter.

RESOLUTION IS APPROVED

United Nations, Dec. 17. The United Nations Political Committee tonight adopted a resolution urging prompt Franco-Moroccan negotiations "to bring about self-government for Moroccans."

The United States opposed the move and Britain abstained. France boycotted the session on the grounds that her policy in Morocco was outside United Nations competence.

The phrase 'advocating self-government' was inserted in the resolution at Pakistan's suggestion. The Pakistan amendment to the original Latin American resolution was approved by 28 votes to 23, with four abstentions.

The amended resolution was then carried for negotiations to promote the free institutions of the Moroccan people. It now goes before the General Assembly for approval.

The Arab-Asian group of nations' resolution, calling for direct French-Moroccan negotiations to ease tension in the protectorate, was rejected by the Political Committee.

The resolution sought to emphasize the "sovereignty" of the Sultan of Morocco and would have "requested" France and the Sultan "to enter into negotiations to reach an early settlement in accordance with the sovereignty of Morocco, the aspirations of her people and the Charter of the United Nations."

Originally the Latin American resolution called for negotiations to promote the free institutions of the Moroccan people, but Pakistan proposed an amendment strengthening the phrasing and this was adopted.

The operative part of the Arab-Asian resolution was defeated by 27 votes to 25, with three abstentions.

The preamble of the Arab-Asian resolution was defeated by 23 votes to 20 with ten abstentions. Two more paragraphs noting the expressed desire of the Sultan and the people of Morocco for the early attainment of their national aspirations by peaceful methods and noting an International Court of Justice ruling that Morocco had retained its personality as a state in international law were defeated by 25 to 20, with ten abstentions.

A paragraph asking the Assembly to consider that the present situation in Morocco "causes deep concern and adversely affects Franco-Moroccan relations and peaceful conditions in the world" was defeated by 27 to 18, with nine abstentions.

There was no vote on the resolution as a whole.

THE RESOLUTION

The Latin American resolution, as finally approved, read: "The General Assembly, having debated the question of Morocco, as proposed by 13 member states, and

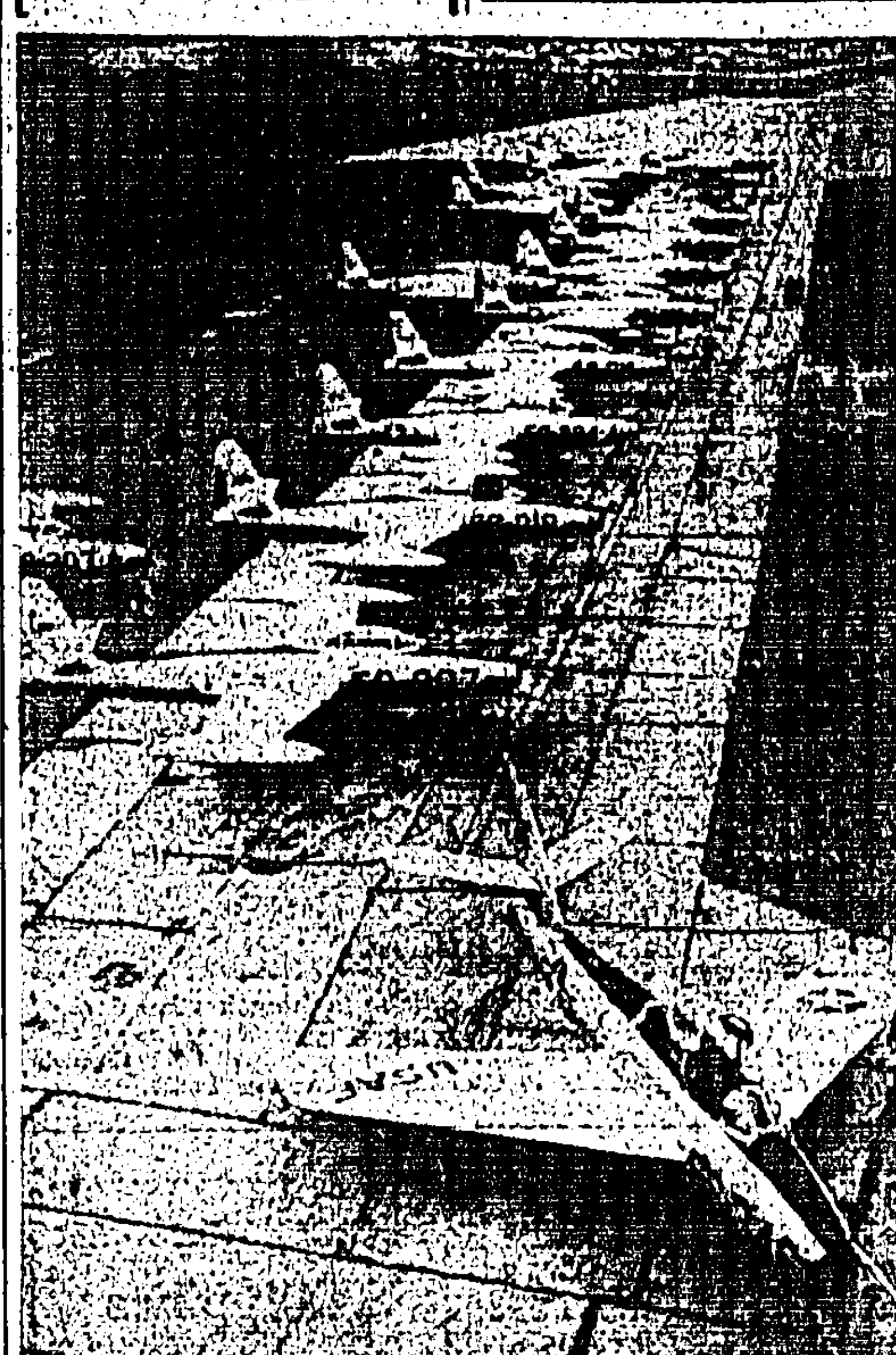
1. 'Mindful of the necessity of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

2. 'Considering that the United Nations, as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to the attainment of their common ends under the Charter, should strive towards removing any causes or factors of misunderstanding among member states, thus reasserting the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. 'Expressing the confidence that, in pursuance of its proclaimed policies, the government of France will endeavour to further the fundamental liberties of the people of Morocco, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

4. 'Expressing the hope that the parties will continue negotiations on an urgent basis with a view to bringing about self-

The First Of Its Type



The first production model of the new high-speed swept-wing Republic F-84F fighter, rolls off the assembly line in front of a row of its illustrious Thunderjet predecessors at the Republic plant at Farmingdale, Long Island, USA. Military security will not permit release of actual performance figures, merely permitting the statement that the plane is in the "more than 600 miles an hour class." (The Thunderstreak, which is being produced for both the US and NATO Air Forces, is expected to shatter existing records for speed, range and load-carrying ability.—London Express)

What Eisenhower And MacArthur Discussed

New York, Dec. 17. President-elect Eisenhower and General Douglas MacArthur, in an historic two-hour conference today, discussed "problems of peace in Korea and the world in general."

General MacArthur met Mr Eisenhower over the luncheon table in the home of the Secretary of State designate, Mr John Foster Dulles, with Mr Dulles in attendance.

Emerging from Mr Dulles' upper East Side residence, Mr Eisenhower said: "I have just had a meeting with two old friends—General MacArthur and John Foster Dulles. We had a very fine talk on the general subject of peace. It was satisfactory in every respect. I hope my old and respected commander will say a few words to you."

He stepped aside, in front of the house, and General MacArthur leaned over to the newsman-like Mr Eisenhower, did, ignoring the microphones that had been set up previously. "I have just had a meeting with an old friend and comrade, one whom I have not seen for a good many years," he said. "It was a re-union of our old friendship and comradeship that has existed for many years. We discussed the problems of peace in Korea and in the world generally. I join with him in hoping it will bear fruit."

Mr Eisenhower appeared first and was followed, within seconds, by General MacArthur. Mr Eisenhower at first tried to brush past the microphones, indicating he wished to leave. There were cries of anguish from the newsmen and photographers, so he stopped back

and stood for a minute, evidently intending only to pose for pictures. He glanced at MacArthur, smiled wryly and said, "This is really an inspiring sight, isn't it?" He then addressed the reporters waiting with poised pencils, saying: "I'll just talk to these reporters."

MacArthur followed his example despite protests from radio and newsmen in the rear and on the other side of the small clearing.

The luncheon meeting had not been announced. The first inkling the meeting was to take place came when Mr Eisenhower and Mr Dulles left the corner's quarters in the Cornhill Hotel together and proceeded directly to Mr Dulles' residence.

Mr Eisenhower and Mr Dulles returned together to the President-elect's headquarters immediately after the meeting and General MacArthur went to his own quarters in the Waldorf Towers.—United Press.

Churchill's Visit To America

(From Our Political Correspondent)

London, Dec. 17. Mr Winston Churchill will go to Washington to see Mr Eisenhower probably at the end of February or the beginning of March, it was said in London today.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, are expected to go with him to discuss affairs arising out of the Commonwealth Economic Conference and defence problems, particularly the exchange of atomic information.

Mr Churchill and his colleagues will represent all the Commonwealth countries. They will be helped by the Commonwealth representatives in Washington.

On economic affairs the Commonwealth mission will put forward five points on which the full co-operation of the United States Government will be sought:

1. Lower United States tariffs to open markets to British exports.
2. Long-term United States-Commonwealth agreements on prices for basic raw materials, particularly tin, wool, rubber and cocoa.
3. A higher price for gold.
4. Full United States support for a special fund to cushion Sterling against the first effects of convertibility.
5. Agreement of the United States to minor modification of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs called for by the Commonwealth conference.

On defence the delegation will seek to restore the degree of Commonwealth-United States co-operation that prevailed during the war.

Its chief objective is to secure a full and frank exchange of atomic and scientific information and to co-ordinate defence policies in the Far East.

The talks will cover the inclusion of Britain in the Anzus Pacific Pact, Korea, Malaya and the Far East naval commands.

Mr Churchill confirmed in the Commons today that another conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be held in London after the Coronation in June.

The conference will consider the results of Mr Churchill's visit to Washington.

The Pope To Receive Chaplin

Rome, Dec. 17. Pope Pius XII is expected to receive Mr Charlie Chaplin in audience next Saturday, Dec. 20. Mr Charlie Chaplin will attend the Italian premiere of his film, *Limelight*, in Rome on Monday, Dec. 22.—Reuter.

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Queen Ingrid Lectures



Queen Ingrid of Denmark, dressed in the attractive dark-blue uniform of the Danish Girl Guides, operates the projector of the lantern and gives a talk to fellow Girl Guides about her journey to Greenland.—Express Photo.

To Barter Goods With Red China

Paris, Dec. 17. A 3,000,000,000 francs barter agreement between France and Communist China was approved today by M. Bernard de Las, President of the French Committee for International Trade, a non-governmental group whose aim is to promote trade with Communist nations.

M. de Las also announced that a mission of French businessmen, bankers and shipping representatives would leave for China at the end of January to negotiate further trade agreements. It has the approval of the French Foreign Office.

Under the agreement, France will send steel, cement, soda, superphosphates, antiseptics and machine engines to China. She will receive from China 2,400 tons of tea and silk goods, oils and other commodities.

M. de Las said that exchanges of goods to the value of 12,000,000,000 francs might be reasonably envisaged. The goods France will send to China will be consistent with her commitments as a member of NATO which forbids the export of strategic materials to Communist countries.—Reuter.

Arrests In Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 17. The National Rural Police announced today that it had arrested 3,820 foreigners, under the registration law, for non-registration during October. Those arrested, 3,165 were Koreans.—Reuter.

Q.C.'s Court Duel With Italian Count

CROSS-EXAMINATION IN THE ROSE MARY CASE

Aden, Dec. 17. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., Counsel for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and Count Zonca, an Italian nobleman, duelled their way through a gruelling cross-examination here today in the suit to settle the ownership of 900 tons of Persian oil aboard the tanker Rose Mary.

Anglo-Iranian wants to prove its ownership of the cargo, loaded after nationalisation of the Persian oil industry. Count Zonca, of the Italian EPIM oil company, arranged the Rose Mary's charter for the Swiss Bubenbergs Company.

Sir Hartley, former Attorney General in the British Labour Government, pressed the Count hard about the details of his oil deal with the Persians.

Sir Hartley: "How much have you paid for the 900 tons of oil in the Rose Mary?"

Count Zonca: "I promised to pay later for it."

Sir Hartley: "How much sugar were you going to send? When are you going to send it? The Persians are waiting for it."

Count Zonca: "I hope to send it very soon."

Sir Hartley asked whether the Count would send the sugar, even if he lost the case.

"MAN OF HONOUR"

Count Zonca replied: "Yes, I am a man of honour and when I make a contract I respect it."

Count Zonca claimed that the Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, had told him:

"If you find any difficulty in fulfilling the contract you can forget about it."

The Count said he had approached legal experts about the World Court ruling instructing Persia not to alter the position in her oilfields.

They told him that the court decision was "not executive" (not enforceable).

ONLY A SERVANT

Sir Hartley asked: "Do you say that you undertook this voyage in defiance of the international Court and of warnings of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and against the (Rose Mary's) owner's wishes in good faith?"

Count Zonca: "Yes."

After the Count's cross-examination, Mr. T. K. Sanghani, Advocate for Captain Giuseppe Yafate, questioned if the court had any jurisdiction to decide the issue before it.

He said the former Master of the Rose Mary (Yafate) had no ground for doubting the character of the transaction, which was to put a cargo of crude oil from Persia in his vessel.

Counsel said Captain Yafate was merely a servant doing his duty and was never in possession of the oil cargo.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

Unofficial Members' Politics

London, Dec. 17.

Mr Stanley Awwery, Labour, asked the Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Lyttelton, in the House of Commons today if Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of Malaya were prohibited under his regulations from holding office in a political party or a trade union.

Mr Lyttelton replied: "No. But officers in certain Government departments may not hold office in political parties even if they are also members of the Legislative Council."

Mr Awwery further asked if Circular No. 28 of 1949, prohibiting employees of the Judicial and Legal departments of the Malayan Federation from holding office in a political party, applied also to the holding of office in a union.

In a written reply, Mr Lyttelton said: "The circular refers only to the holding of office in political organisations. If you have evidence of some other interpretation and will let me know, I will consult the High Commissioner."

Mr Awwery, in another question, asked if the Colonial Secretary knew that, though the Government of Malaya's declared policy was to encourage the growth of trade unions, petty officials who could do much to encourage a responsible, democratic movement showed a lack of sympathy and understanding.

He urged the Minister to take steps to train junior Colonial officials with this object in view.

Mr Lyttelton replied: "No, sir, and I cannot think that such an attitude would long be tolerated by the Federation Government. The training of their junior officials is entirely a matter for that Government and your suggestion will be brought to their notice."—Reuter.

Experiment In Philippines

Manila, Dec. 17.

A plane made of light bamboo and wood—the first of its kind—built entirely with Philippine material—will undergo tests soon.

Antonio J. de Leon, an aeronautical engineer who designed the craft, said the project was undertaken to see whether aircraft bodies could be manufactured here without imported materials.

The plane is a joint project of the Philippine Air Force and the Institute of Science and Technology.—Associated Press.

MISSING IN RUMANIA

Vienna, Dec. 17.

The Austrian Chamber of Commerce said today that its trade representative in Rumania had been missing in Bucharest since October 15.

A spokesman for the Chamber said the Austrian Legation had been unable to get an answer from the Bucharest authorities about the whereabouts of Franz J. Popper, who had lived in Bucharest since 1924.

Popper was an Austrian by birth but had also held Rumanian citizenship since 1939. It was supposed here that Popper had been arrested for questioning by the Communist police.—Associated Press.

Loneliest Isle Broadcast

London, Dec. 17.

Tristan da Cunha, "loneliest island in the world," in the heart of the South Atlantic, will attempt its direct broadcast to Britain and the Commonwealth on Christmas Day.

It was announced today that six-year-old Valerie Glass, who recently came to Britain for school, will exchange Christmas greetings with her parents on the island.

Tristan da Cunha covers 45 square miles and has a population of 268.—Reuter.

STAR

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10. F. VIRGINIA CITY
11. G. PABLO
12. H. THE KID
13. I. CALL ME MISTER
14. J. CAPTAIN HORATIO HORNBLOWER
15. K. W. KRAMOCHKA
16. L. —

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UK's First Atomic Explosion

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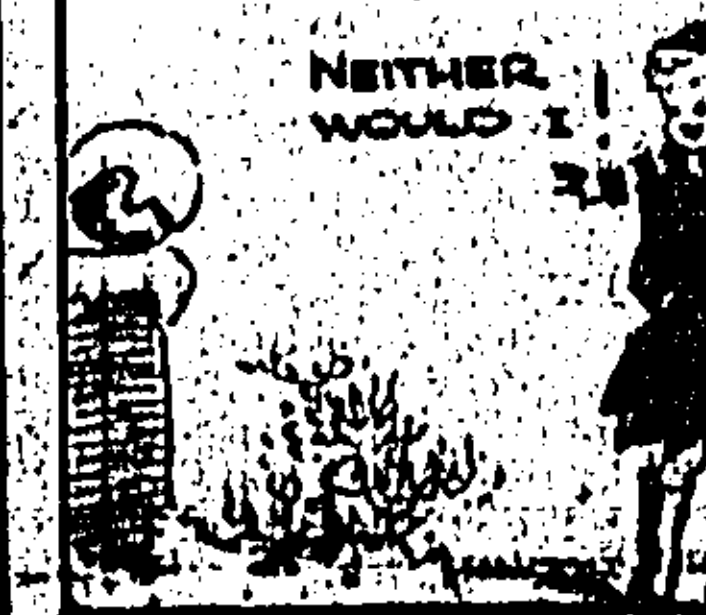
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STATION?



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Chaotic Conditions In The Czechoslovak Economy Revealed By Premier

Missing Atomic Scientist

Sisters Attending Rod Congress

Vienna, Dec. 17. Two sisters of Bruno Pontecorvo, missing British atom scientist, are attending the Communist-sponsored World Peace Congress in Vienna. It was disclosed today.

Their presence here lent weight to much Western speculation that Pontecorvo voluntarily went to Moscow to work for the Russians when he disappeared in Helsinki in September, 1950. Also present at the Peace Congress is another former scientist in Britain's atomic research station at Harwell—Hungarian-born Lajos Jánosy, who deserted the West to work for the Budapest Communists. Austrian police reports said that the two Pontecorvo sisters are Laura, a naturalized British subject, and Giuliana Tabet, wife of an official of the Italian Communist Party.

Laura Pontecorvo, educated at Birmingham and Edinburgh and formerly a trained nurse in several London hospitals, left England for Italy a month after her brilliant 37-year-old brother vanished with his Swedish wife, Marianna, and their three children. She never returned to England.

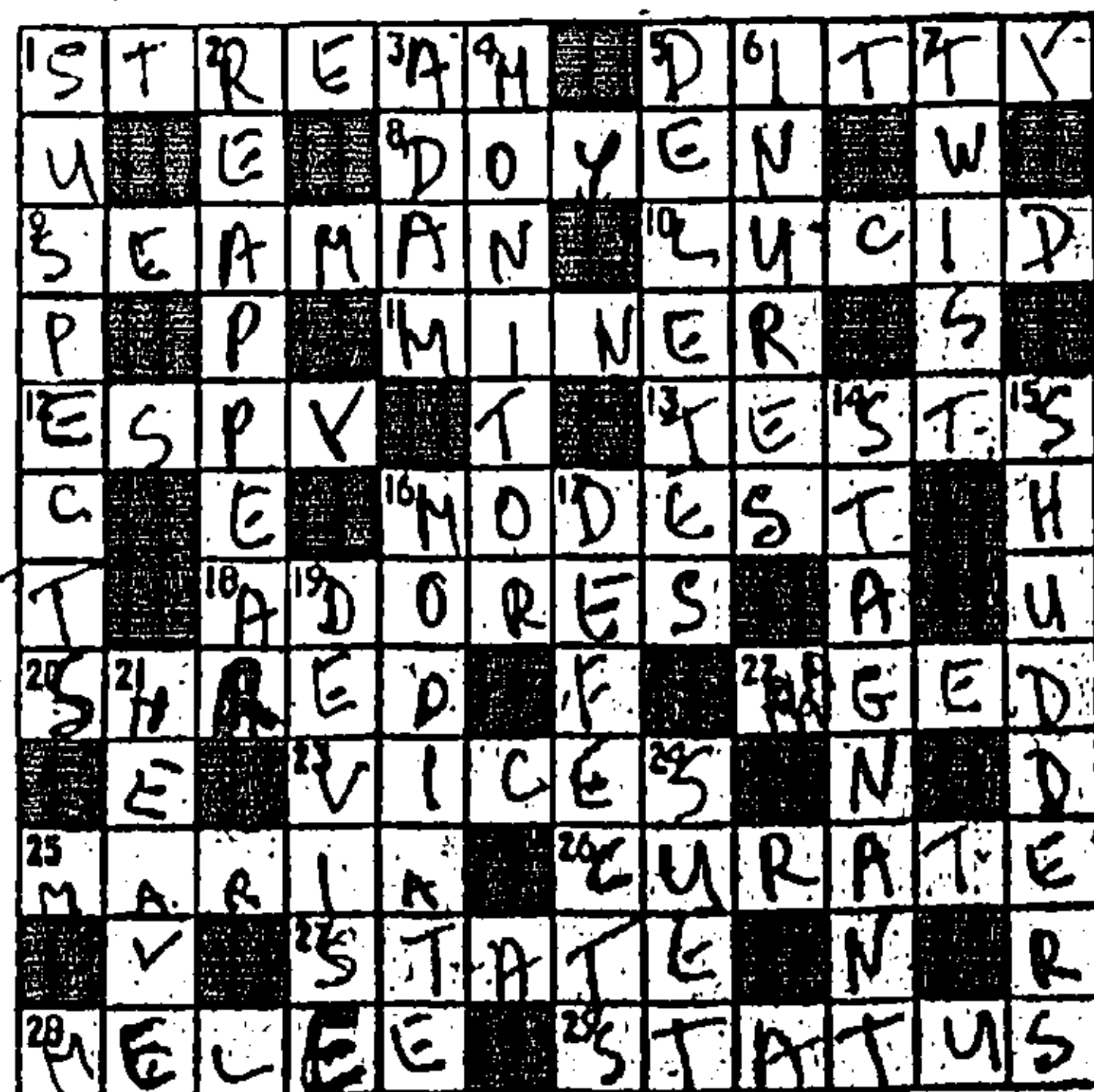
The two sisters sent word to newsmen visiting their hotel that they were "too busy" to see them. A Press Officer for the Peace Congress claimed that they were not members of the Italian delegation. But this appeared untrue. Austrian police reports listed them as among the Italian delegation and their hotel said they were attending all sessions of the Congress with other delegates quartered in the same hotel.

Jánosy, formerly at Dublin, went to Budapest several years ago saying he would prefer to work for the People's Democracies. He is reported to have set up an atomic research station near Budapest. —Associated Press.

DIVORCE FOR PEERESS

Edinburgh, Dec. 17. The Court of Session today granted Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton a divorce decree against Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton on the grounds of infidelity. They were married in 1931. Lady Douglas-Hamilton is the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon and is a cousin of the Queen Mother. Lord Douglas-Hamilton is Conservative Member of Parliament for Inverness. —Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS:

- 1 Current (6)
- 5 Song (5)
- 8 Senior member of a body (6)
- 9 Mariner (6)
- 10 Clear (5)
- 11 Coal-worker (5)
- 12 Spot (4)
- 13 Experiments (5)
- 16 Dismure (6)
- 18 Worship (6)
- 20 Participle (5)
- 22 Grew old (4)
- 23 Wicki-dress (5)
- 25 Girl's name (5)
- 26 Clergyman's assistant (6)
- 27 Express (5)
- 28 Confused fight (5)
- 29 Standing (6)

DOWN:

- 1-Guesses (6)
- 2 Come into view again (8)
- 3 First man (4)
- 4 Senior pupil (7)
- 5 Expunges (7)
- 6 Hardens (6)
- 7 Twirl (5)
- 14 Motionless (5)
- 15 Shiver with fright (8)
- 16 Fashionable dreammaker (7)
- 17 Faults (7)
- 18 Contrive (5)
- 21 Full (5)
- 24 Fat (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. Down: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Ceylon Trade Agreement With Peking Likely

Colombo, Dec. 17. Ceylon will very likely approve a long-term trade agreement with the Chinese Communist Government, Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, told reporters today. Mr. Senanayake, back from the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, said he had been kept informed of the progress of talks a Ceylon mission is conducting in Peking with the Chinese authorities. He added that Chinese trade would help Ceylon in adjusting her balance of payments. Ceylon already has a short-term agreement with China for the supply of 80,000 tons of rice. —Reuter.

"Mamie" One Of Best-Dressed

New York, Dec. 17. Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, wife of the American President-elect, is one of the 12 best-dressed women in the world, according to the New York Dress Institute.

Top place on the Institute's list is still held by the Duchess of Windsor. She has been voted "No. 1" every year since 1942.

This year the Institute extended its list from 10 names to 12 to include two new political figures—Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Ovea Culp Hobby, who is to be the Federal Security Administrator in the Republican Cabinet.

It said both were "late starters" but had tied for 11th place in the voting.

The first 10 were: The Duchess of Windsor; Mrs. William Paley of New York; The Duchess of Kent; Mrs. Byron Fox of New York; Mrs. Louis Appels of Paris and New York; Marlene Dietrich; Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Jr.; Mrs. Winston Guest of Boston; Countess Rodolfo Crespi of Rome; and Mme. Henri Bonnet, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States. —Reuter.

STARTLING ADMISSION BY ZAPOTOCKY

Vienna, Dec. 17.

Czechoslovakia's Communist Premier admitted today that there is "discontent and rebellion" in the nation, and indicated that the Red regime has not yet been able to bring popular defiance under control.

This startling admission was published in Rude Pravo, official Czechoslovak Communist newspaper. Premier Antonin Zapotocky was quoted as blaming the rebellion on shortages of food and coal.

The Communist President, Klement Gottwald, previously admitted that the production of milk, eggs and farm goods in Czechoslovakia has fallen lower than it was in 1947, before the Communists seized power.

The admissions lent weight to Western reports that the Soviet Union's industrial demands on Czechoslovakia have been severely milking the nation and producing chaotic conditions. The production of heavy industry goods for Russia has cost the satellite country a terrific amount, pushing down its former high standard of living.

There have been reports of open "hunger demonstrations" in defiance of Communist police. M. Zapotocky's admission came in an address to miners in Kladno. He said:

CANNOT PROVIDE

"People complain among other things that they cannot buy coal for the winter and that their food rations are insufficient. We cannot provide for the people with coal that is required for our industrial plants which lack hundreds of thousands of tons of coal."

Reciprocal Action Taken By France

Paris, Dec. 17. The French National Assembly today passed a draft bill whereby American men of military age residing in France would have to serve a period of training in the French armed forces.

Presenting the bill to the Assembly, a spokesman of the Defence Committee said that it was regrettable that the failure of the United States to come to an agreement with France over American legislation, which makes French citizens resident in America for over a certain period liable to military service in the American forces, had resulted in a reciprocal move of the worst possible kind.

He pointed out that if the American law decreed that Frenchmen serve in the United States Army for 24 months, with the possibility of being sent overseas to operational zones, the new French law could not, therefore, be considered shocking by the United States Government.

The spokesman hoped an arrangement could be made whereby an American or a Frenchman residing in the other's country could serve under his national flag or under the flag of the country in which he was resident, but not under both. —France-Press.

Armed Crime On Increase

Tokyo, Dec. 17. Tokyo police reported today that crimes in which pistols have been used have greatly increased since the war.

The pistols used were mostly owned by former Japanese military and naval officers and some were stolen from American soldiers. The police said many criminals who used pistols had been influenced by American gangster films. —Reuter.

U.S. OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Dec. 17. Mr. Jacob D. Beam, the new Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy in Moscow, arrived today by the Red Arrow Express from Leningrad.

Mr. Beam, 44, was appointed last month to be the United States representative here after the Soviet Government had declared Ambassador George Kennan to be unacceptable. He has the personal rank of Minister. —Reuter.

Building Atlantic Comet

Work Starts On Super-Jet

London, Dec. 17. Britain has begun to build the first of her new super-jet liners, the Trans-Atlantic Comet, which recently was ordered off the drawing board by one of America's leading operators.

The new Comet will cut present flying time between London and New York by nearly one half and be able to make a double crossing twice in a single day. The cruising speed will be more than 500 m.p.h. and normal flying height about eight miles.

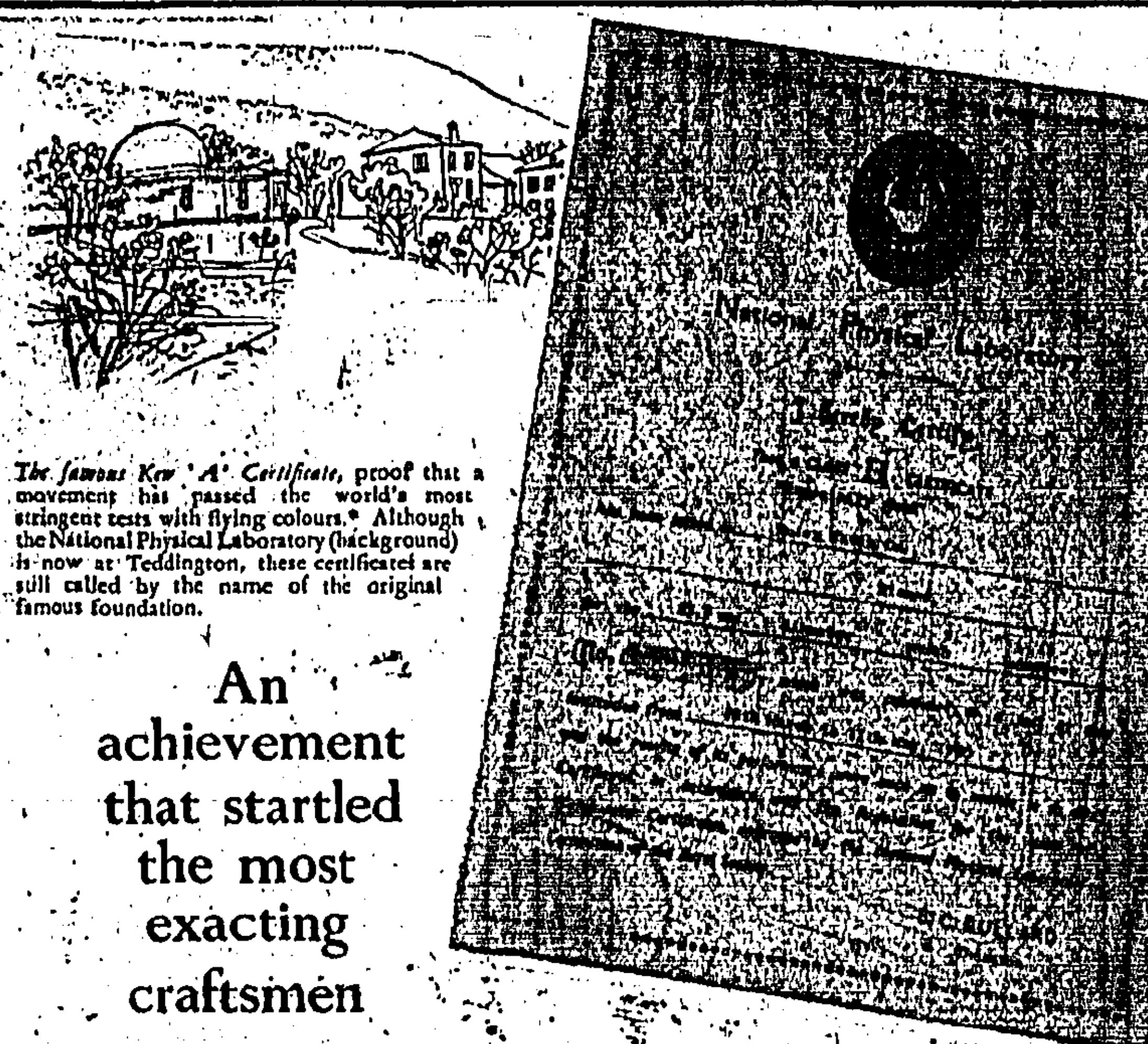
The super-Comet is being built at the De Havilland Works, Hatfield, near London. It is a prototype of the 58/75 seater Comet series III. She will fly in 1954.

BOAC is at present using 36-seater Comets between London and the Middle East, South Africa, Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Singapore.

The Corporation is now awaiting delivery of a fleet of Comet IIs which have a longer non-stop range. They will be in production next Summer. A prototype series II, now on test, will soon begin explorations of the Atlantic upper air of which little is known so far, as a trail blazer for its big brother, the Atlantic Comet. —Reuter.

Resort Hotel Fire

Tokyo, Dec. 17. A hotel by the River Nagara, in central Japan, was burned down last night. The River Nagara is a leading resort for foreign travellers. The hotel was opened last March. —Reuter.



An achievement that startled the most exacting craftsmen

KNOWN the world over as the ultimate authority on the testing of timepieces, Kew Observatory in England recorded in 1950 results that startled the most exacting, the most blasé craftsmen in our industry.

Rolex crafted more than 100 of their men's small watches (23.7 mm. in diameter) for chronometer testing—for testing that is usually given only to large chronometers. The movements were to be subjected, in company with large chronometers, to the most stringent tests in the world. The experts were dubious; but Rolex were confident.

For 44 days, in five positions and at three temperatures, those watches were tested. And when their points were totaled, men connected with the watch industry could hardly believe their eyes.

The incredible number of 140 Rolex movements had qualified for—and was awarded—the precious, coveted Kew 'A' Certificate.

The full force of this achievement becomes clearer when you realize that the smaller the watch movement the more difficult it is to attain the accuracy necessary to pass such stringent tests originally designed for chronometers of far greater diameter.

For watches so small to be so good means only one thing—that the best of workmanship and the highest technical skill go into them. And it is this standard that makes Rolex the world's first wrist-chronometer.

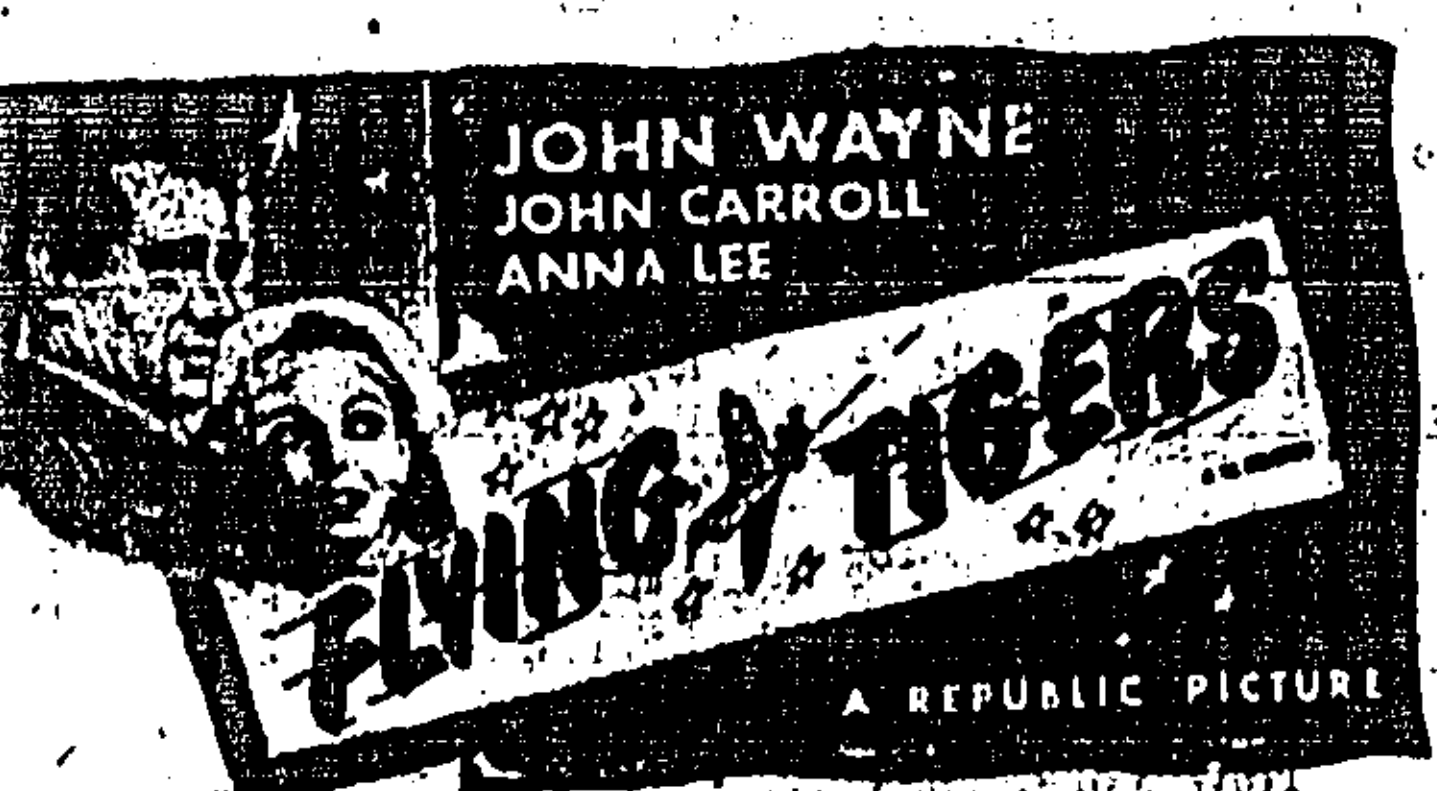
*The first wrist-watch ever to pass the Kew 'A' Observatory test was a small 11 ligne Rolex. This happened as long ago 1914.



The Rolex Datejust—the peak of Rolex perfection. Protected by the Oyster case, powered with silent efficiency by the Rolex Perpetual self-winding 'Rotor', it automatically and clearly records the date in a window on the dial.

ROLEX

SHOWING TO-DAY **CAPITOL** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ROXY & BROADWAY

OPENING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

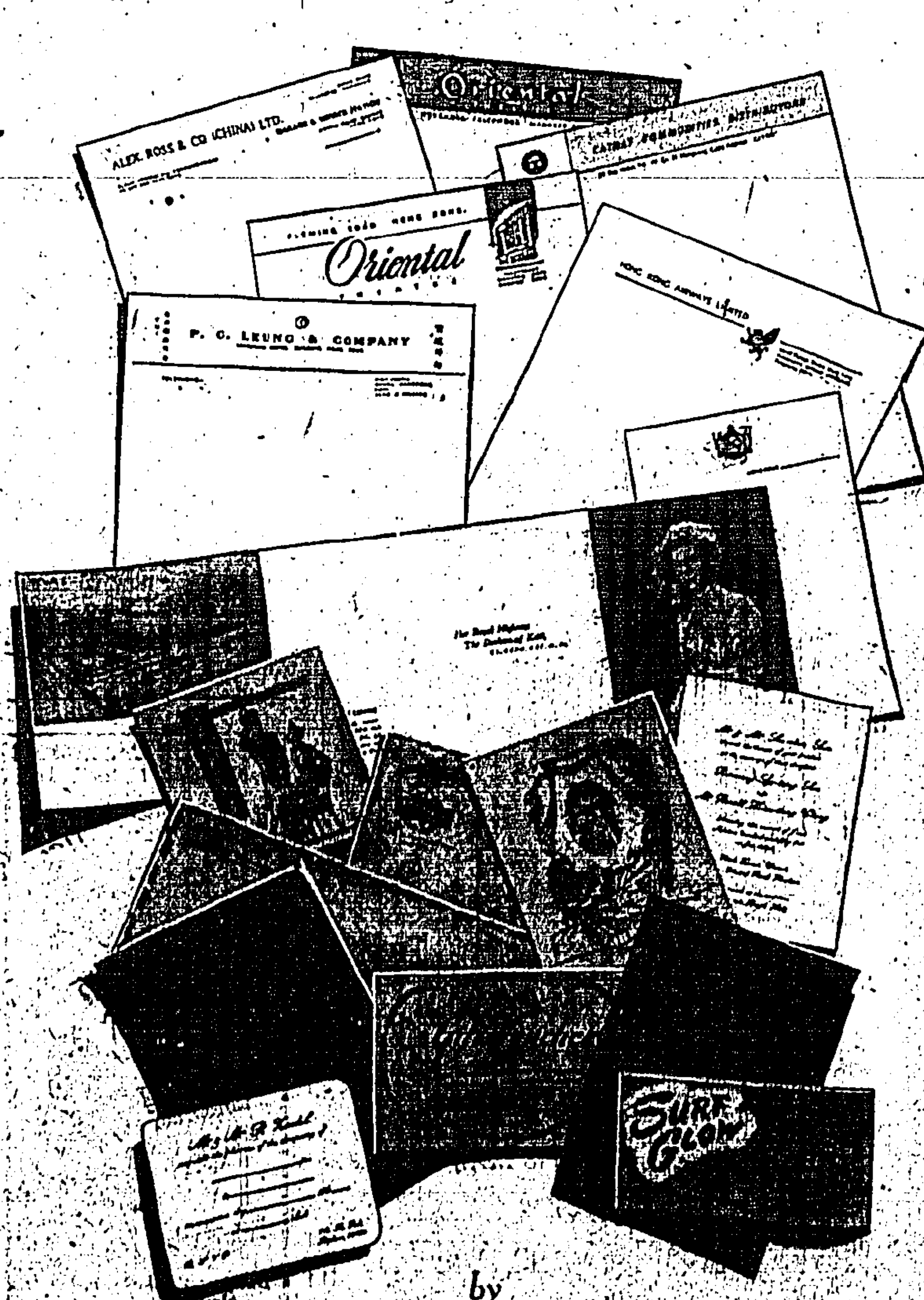


FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE FUNNIEST LAUGHS OF THE SEASON!



Printing of Distinction



SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

Telephone 20002 and ask for Mr. Labrum

It's the GIN that counts!

BOORD'S

Calderbeck, Macgregor & Company Ltd.

QUAKER OATS

...Big "Health Breakfasts" at Low Cost

NOTHING ADDED! NATURAL NOURISHMENT

DELICIOUS QUAKER OATS GIVES YOU:

- MORE MINERALS... for strong bones and teeth
- MORE PROTEINS... for growth, solid flesh and muscle
- MORE CARBOHYDRATES... for energy and stamina
- MORE VITAMINS like B₁ that forms food into "body fuel"

THE HONGKONG CURIOS & JADE BAZAAR

1st FLOOR, HONGKONG HOTEL, PEDDER STREET

This Bazaar keeps on show a wide collection of Chinese art objects, ranging from antiques, curios, modern jade and ivory carvings, jewellery, paintings to silks and embroidery. Our stock is changed constantly to meet the varied demands of our patrons. For the Holiday Season we offer specially attractive prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. You are cordially invited to pay us a visit.

SHORTEST... FASTEST TO SAN FRANCISCO

When you fly to California fly the luxurious Northwest Airlines Stratocruiser "Orion Express" between Tokyo and Seattle—the shortest way across the Pacific—and fast connecting airlines from Seattle to San Francisco or Los Angeles. The shortest, fastest route.

(VIA HONG KONG AIRWAYS TO TAIPEI)

Ground Floor, 81 George's Bldg., 100 House Street, H.K.
Phone 21178, 28171, 32080 or Your Travel Agent

HONG KONG AIRWAYS
AND
NORTHWEST AIRLINES



David Lewin in Africa

DAVID LEWIN goes off on safari

TODAY: WITH CLARK GABLE and Co. IN KENYA

Jungle life was never so lush before Gable

TEA AND ECLAIRS AND ALL THAT

CLARK GABLE, up to his knees in jungle, rifle at the ready, is stalking through the African undergrowth, saving blonde Grace Kelly from attack by a leopard which is not there.

On a blazing December day Gable and a group of British and American actors are on the softest safari Africa has ever seen.

It is for the film "Mogambo" (Hollywood Swahili for Passion), and before we left the case of Nairobi, 800 miles away by road, there were indoctrination and briefing lectures.

"Well, men, it will be rugged, pretty rugged. There will be two doctors and a hospital unit in camp and don't walk around with bare feet. Good luck."

So to battle. Ava Gardner, Gable's co-star in the picture, takes a week's leave in London to prepare for the rigours.

Our camp, for 120 in the unit, and 350 Africans, is hacked out of the bush on the banks of the Kagera River, 70 miles from the nearest village and without a name on the map.

SERVANTS

But life in the jungle was never so lush. There are ten refrigerators, and every tent has its own bathroom, front porch, electric light, and servant.

Gable comes in to dinner in a bush jacket, shorts, and no hat (the 50-lorry convoy with the film clothes and props has not yet arrived) and raises his eyebrows at the menu: Grapefruit cocktail, asparagus, soup, roast turkey, garden peas, sweet corn, sherry trifle.

"If these are the horrors of the jungle," he says, "then I'm all for them."

John (Stage Coach) Ford, the tough, hard-working director with five Oscars to his credit, makes his report: "I scored a great victory tonight. I finally persuaded my servant boy to let me take off my shoes myself."

MIGHTY RARE

Greatest activity is at the camp radio station, Mogambo 2 (on the 55-metre band), which keeps contact with Mogambo 1 at Nairobi headquarters.

Station Mogambo 3 starts operating as soon as a \$4,000 airstrip is ready next to the camp.

The big query is: "Where is the black leopard?" The ordinary variety is easy to get and a couple are on the way upriver now to menace Miss Kelly.

But the script calls for a fierce black leopard—

Camerasman Bob Surtees, who has been before the men's activity thus: "We have to make Africa look the way people expect it to look—not like Hyde Park or bits of California, as it often is."

"£2,000 of mighty rare cat," Gable calls it.

No black leopards in this part of the country, though. So two are imported by air—from New York. One will be the star and the other a stand-in.

TEETH NEEDED

Or maybe the two leopards will form one composite leopard for the screen. For as the leopards pass through the Customs it is found that one needs false teeth and the other has a bald patch on his rear.

We are away now from the Mau Mau, who, apart from sniping at an odd truck and infiltrating among the drivers, caused little bother.

But at camp 25 armed Askaris patrol in pairs, and there is a white hunter with a gun for every eight men.

There are lions, too, in these parts. To prepare for big-game hunting, Gable brings with him a whole armoury. But Africa has made him a gentle gunman.

He shoots crocodiles (at 250 yards range), but says:

STARS CLARK GABLE AND GRACE KELLY IN NOT-SO-DARK AFRICA
Asparagus and cricket, hot water bottles and tea strainers—and leopards by air from New York.

"Although I used to shoot a lot in America, here I have seen game in its natural surroundings and I can see no reason to start killing it off."

John Ford, a rear-admiral in the U.S. Navy and a veteran of three wars, carries his service pistol, "but I even take that to New York," he says.

IN THE FOREST

The only big shooting is on the film, and that is being made in the darker parts of the forest where a path is hacked with pangas knives.

Apart from the leopards, also required are 80 fierce natives to paddle long canoes on the river.

But the natives in these parts do not look savage and

long ago gave up paddling canoes. So a man flies to the Congo to try to hire 80 paddlers.

While Gable plays a white hunter in a scene back at camp two British actors, Philip Stainton and Eric Pohlmann, start laying a dance floor.

Some of the British crew who are waiting for their equipment to arrive play cricket. Tea and eclairs are served at 4 p.m.

In the radio station a voice calls up: "Mogambo 2, Mogambo 2, Mogambo 2 from Mogambo 1. How many clothes hangers do you require? Over."

Two hundred hangers are flown out to join the other amenities, including 18 hot water bottles, 78 bath mats, 36 tea strainers.

The all-in cost of making the film, including salaries, is £10,000 a day, and the supply

line rolls smoothly along in Mogambo's own air fleet (two planes), a river flotilla (a dozen boats and barges), and convoys of lorries.

VIBRATION

In a break from filming, John Ford talks about his cost. About Gable he says: "A professional—no trouble at all."

About Grace Kelly: "Only her second big part." (With Gary Cooper in "High Noon") was the first. "But the girl has intelligence, poise, and a good Irish name."

Of Ava Gardner Ford says: "She vibrates." Gable adds re Gardner: "That girl has talent—in every department."

LATE-NIGHT NEWS: The New York leopards are now on their way across Lake Victoria, an inland sea the size of Ireland, by boat. Travelling first-class, of course.

AMERICA COLUMN

from
NEWELL ROGERS

WOLVES ON EMPIRE RANGE

New York. SHEEP on the far-off ranges of the Empire, from Australia to Canada, are involved in a fight for life between two "wolf packs" of powerful U.S. business men.

At stake is the wool market of America.

Wolf pack No. 1—chemical companies who produce synthetic wool.

Wolf pack No. 2—Importers of Empire wool.

PACK No. 1 has warned the importers that they will be forced out of business. Mr. C. W. Bendigo, new products director of the American Cyanamid Company, says that by 1950 chemical fibres will have "conquered" the need for importing Empire or any other sheep's wool.

His blow is all the more serious for being delivered before investment bankers.

They invest in industries on the rise, not those in decline.

BUT THE IMPORTERS are going to fight.

The Boston Wool Trade Association handles three out of every four lb. of imported wool. It is considering a 1/2d. a lb. tax.

This would raise £535,000 for a publicity campaign which would try to halt the falling demand for real wool.

THE MOTOR CAR kills most people proportionately in Detroit, where most cars are made. Second in proportion to the number of cars registered is Los Angeles, which is creeping up on Detroit as a car-making centre. Philadelphia is third most dangerous city, New York fourth, and Chicago fifth.

WHITE is the dominant Fifth Avenue fashion colour for winter. But style-conscious women will have to be in pink, for spring—powderpink, pink, lemonade pink, shell, pink, pink, peppermint pink, pale pink, pink—in everything from chinchilla coats to waltz gowns of nylon net.

And the rage for pink grows even pinker with the report that Mrs. Eisenhower wants a pink lace dress for her husband's inauguration as President. It is one of her favourite colours. And the dressmakers, of course, instantly named the colour she will wear—Marmite Pink.

IKE MAKES THEM HAPPIER OVER KOREA— BUT THEY'VE NEVER HEARD OF MALAYA

DON IDDON'S DIARY

New York, Tuesday. NO one, except the morons, expects the Korean war to come to an honourable end overnight as a result of Mr. Eisenhower's visit, but there is new heart and hope throughout this country.

Eisenhower's most bitter critics are conceding that the trip was worth while, the United Nations has been buttressed, and America's allies have been assured there will be no capricious extension of the war into China.

The soldiers have plain evidence that they are not forgotten men fighting a forgotten war and that Korea is the first order of business on Eisenhower's policy programme.

I only wish someone could do for the war in Malaya what Eisenhower has done for the conflict in Korea. Malaya is not merely the forgotten war in the United States—it is the war that most Americans have never heard about.

Forgotten battle

THERE has been little else but Korea on people's minds and tongues here.

I have tried at half a dozen gatherings, luncheons, dinner parties, to put in a word about Malaya. My American friends have stared at me blankly. "Malaya? What? Where? How do you mean?"

I have said: "Malaya. You know, where the British have been fighting Communists for years."

My friends have said: "Of course, Malaya. Now there's some trouble there, but I wasn't sure it was still going on."

The French have done a little better, but not much, in telling the story of their lonely, costly battle in Indo-China. Malaya, however, is the great blank, the supreme zero, as far as the American people are concerned.

It rates an occasional un-noticed paragraph, an overlooked sentence every seven weeks or so.

Only the Natural Rubber Bureau of Washington, D.C., has anything to say about Malaya, and the bureau seems more interested in rubber than in Reds, and has a peculiar aversion to mentioning the fact that the British are out there in the jungles and the battle-line.

The Natural Rubber Bureau is spreading itself now in magazine advertisements entitled "Rubber and Rifles are Winning the War in Malaya."

The advertisement shows a turbaned native bleeding a rubber tree, and a stalwart soldier of no apparent nationality wearing a beret and carrying a gun.

The text of the advertisement stresses the importance of rubber to America and the free world, concedes that Malaya "stands as a bulwark of democracy against Communism in Southeast Asia," but never mentions the word "British" from top to bottom of the whole-page display.

Why? I have tried to find out but have failed. I talked to one spokesman for the Rubber Bureau and he said: "It was probably just an oversight—it might complicate the situation in people's minds."

This is to ask the Natural Rubber Bureau of Washington, D.C. to stretch a point and give credit

where credit is due to the British. Further advertisements will be followed with interest.

It is a peculiar commentary on our publicity methods that the recent tour of London buses in the United States drew more attention and captured more newspaper and magazine space than the long struggle in Malaya has achieved.

Helpful humour

THE exhibition of cartoons from Punch in the Time and Life Building here has attracted more interest than the Malayan fighting. Punch has inspired editorials, feature articles, broadcasts, and pages of photographs.

In fact, the exhibition has done so well that Mr. Ronald Williams, the publicity manager of Punch, says: "This is more than a successful show. By a British magazine—it's a world-wide contribution to Anglo-American relations."

So many thousands have called in to see the exhibition so much has been written about it that there is to be a nation-wide tour and it will even be displayed in the Library of Congress in Washington.

"If our buses and our leading funny paper can command such interest, surely the War Office and your cubist magazines can show enough elasticity of mind to capture a little American interest in the British effort in Malaya."

There is certainly intense American interest in how the British and the G.I.s are getting along in the United Kingdom. Since I relayed London reports of clashes between American

soldiers and British civilians, the New York Times has published a leading 500-word letter on the subject.

Sees no problem

THE letter from Mr. Duncan Grant, of London, says: "That there have been wholesale clashes is completely untrue," and adds that "the presence in Britain of a large United States military force has created no problem at all."

I have received several letters from readers in this subject and on alleged coyness towards Mr. Eisenhower.

Mrs. Morris, of Denton, Manchester, writes: "I have not heard anyone speak with ill-feeling about the U.S.A., there are isolated instances of disagreements between American Service men and British civilians. With regard to Mr. A. Donovan, you could find a lot of anti feeling there, but the less said about him the better."

General Eisenhower is liked and respected. There are times when we don't understand our own politicians, let alone those of another country. Mr. Arthur Bullitt of Burlington, Surrey, writes: "There is definitely no foundation for the story. There is a real wonderful esprit de corps between the American boys and the locals."

The other side

HOWEVER, Mr. A. L. V. Long, of Monkstown, Dublin, writes: "I object very strongly indeed to troops of any nation, in our case the U.S.A., being in permanent occupation of England."

And Captain F. M. Sheppard, who asked that his address be

not published, says: "I fear that it is all too true that there is a considerable amount of bad feeling towards American forces in this country."

Opinion in the letters seems evenly divided.

The Christmas season, anyway, is an appropriate time to spread the good will and end the wrangling.

Almost all of New York is in party dress. There is a skyscraper of a tree, a giant Norwegian spruce, in Rockefeller Plaza, and right down Park Avenue a whole forest of Christmas trees, dazzling with electric bulbs, has been planted.

Christmas is not helping attendances at the theatres, nor are the new shows. John van Drubek's "Two Got Sixpence" opened before yawning first-nighters, and "The Voice of the Turtle" seemed far away.

All that glitters

I LUNCHEONED with Samuel Goldwyn and some more good friends last week. Mr. Goldwyn was immaculate in a grey English flannel suit and English shirt.

He said: "I spent half a million dollars on writers for scripts for 'Hans Christian Andersen,' and they all had to be scrapped. Imagine, half a million dollars on writers!" All that glitters is mostly Goldwyn.

Harry Green, the American comedian who is infatuated with England and has lived there for years, dropped in and out of New York, exclaiming Anglo-American co-operation and telling me: "The two countries are just like brothers."

I also saw Frederick Knott, the 34-year-old Englishman who has a record-setting hit in "Dial M for Murder." Mr. Knott's play is so successful that a second company has been formed, headed by Britain's Richard Greene.

MCC SECRETARY CALLS FOR A NOTE OF OPTIMISM

Encouraging words from the new MCC Secretary, Mr Ronnie Aird, greeted the County Secretaries when they gathered at Lord's earlier this month to confirm the cricket fixtures for the 1953 season.

Mr Aird, who has succeeded Colonel Rait Kerr, said he was looking forward with confidence to the future and called for a note of optimism on the occasion of the visit of the Australians.

He said that if England could win the rubber in 1953 it would be one of the finest things that could happen to cricket for years.

The more one heard of the weird and unhealthy behaviour of the Australian crowds towards their own successful players, the greater appeared to be the need for a change.

The approved list of fixtures shows that the Australians, who open their tour in Worcester on April 20, will play Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Champs, Surrey, twice. The tour ends with two matches against Scotland, at Paisley on September 15 and in Edinburgh three days later.

For the first time for many years, the University sides, Oxford and Cambridge, will appear only once at Lord's. Normally both play the MCC before they meet each other in the Varsity match.

This year, however, the lateness of the Cambridge examinations, owing to the Coronation, have forced a break in the traditional series.

This will be resumed next year and in the meantime the MCC are to send a side to Fenner's on June 6. Surrey also pay one of their rare visits to Fenner's on May 2.

AUSTRALIAN FIXTURES

April 29 v. Worcestershire (at Worcester).
May 2 v. Leicestershire (at Leicester).
May 6 v. Yorkshire (at Bradford).
May 9 v. Surrey (at the Oval).
May 13 v. Cambridge University (at Cambridge).
May 16 v. MCC (at Lord's).
May 20 v. Oxford University (at Oxford).
May 23 v. Minor Counties (at Stoke).
May 27 v. Lancashire (at Manchester).

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Annual Race Meeting 1953
17th, 21st & 24th January
and
Hong Kong Derby
2nd May, 1953

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the above may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Alexandra House, the Club House, Happy Valley and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close to the Secretary, Alexandra House, 8th floor, at NOON on Saturday, 20th December, 1952.

Please enclose entry form in the green envelope provided.

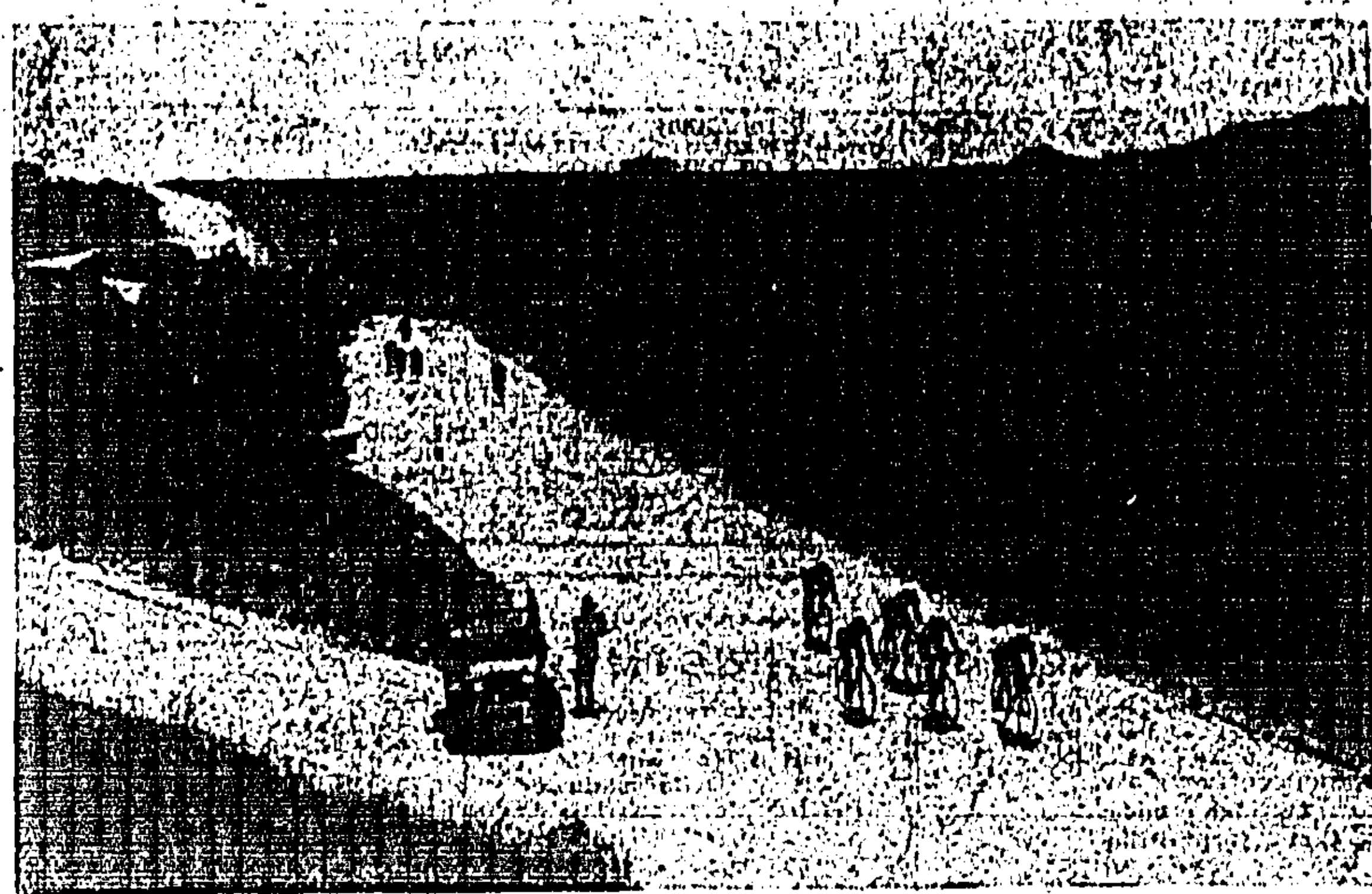
By Order,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

BRAATHENS
The S.A.F.E. Way to Europe

NORWAYS PREMIER AIRLINE
HONGKONG — OSLO via HAMBURG
BOOKINGS ACCEPTED FOR ALL EUROPE
Braathens S.A.F.E. Airtransport A/S
DEPARTURE HONGKONG EVERY WEDNESDAY
STAY SECOND FLIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH C.A.
Book Passages & Freight Through Your Travel Agent or

WALLEN & COMPANY LIMITED
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
Tel: 38041-5

THROUGH THE CENTRE OF THE ARGENTINE



The Belgium team is seen leading the field during a phase of the recent International Cross Country Cycle Race which crossed the centre of the Argentine. —Express Photo.

A Hundred Scottish Soccer Players Earn £1,000 A Year

By BRUCE SWADEL

What should we pay our star footballers? In England the Players' Union suggested £20 a week as a maximum wage. In Scotland our players need never worry about a maximum.

In recent years a good hundred professionals are already making £1,000 a year and more out of the game. And most of the other hundred or so A Division regulars are earning something over £750.

How is this possible when the basic wage of any Scottish club is Aberdeen's £14 a week for the 40 weeks of the playing season?

I state it here — far probably the first time in print (although it has been known for long enough in official circles): The wages for which

a player signs at the beginning of a season has little relation in most cases to the money in his pay packet each week.

League rules allow clubs to pay, on top of wages, £2 for a win, £1 for a drawn game. But, in fact, bonuses for League games have often been ten times greater than that; for Cup wins as much as 25 times more.

Because the extra payments have been classed as wages—not as bonuses—they have satisfied the law of Scottish football, which places no maximum limit on wages.

TWO DIFFER

Two clubs do not follow this policy — Queens of the South, who pay a maximum wage of £12 in the first team, plus £1 for each League point won — and Hearts, whose players agreed to these terms, with an additional £1 a point put into a reserve fund for them.

How different from the B Division club which divided more than £200 among the players who won a promotion-deciding match a few seasons ago, or two of the postwar Scottish Cup-winning teams, who were paid £100 a man after the Hampden triumph.

What does it all add up to for the individual player in a normal season?

Nobody, probably, has attained the golden heights Alan Morton reached in his first season as a Rangers player. He is said to have been paid £200 a week as compensation for giving up amateur status as a Queen's Park.

But Jimmy Mason made nearly £1,500 last season as a Third Lanark player. Since he played only 15 games in the first team, he must qualify as the highest earner in British football.

Regular international players like George Young and Sammy Cox of Rangers, Billy Steel of Dundee, and Lawrence Kelly of Hibs, come into the same income group—but only by adding to their weekly wage such extras as five or six international games at £30 a time, big Cup and League bonuses, and the £150 a year accumulation of benefit money.

10 HOURS A WEEK

I doubt if any of them devotes more than 10 hours a week—in training and playing—to the game.

Add to that the fact that hotel-owner George Young and sports-outfitter Billy Steel are both newspaper columnists and it becomes a fair bet that they pay tax on a bigger income than any under-30 in Soccer.

Are they worth the money? Certainly when you consider the gold that pours into their club coffers each year.

After all, another "Jimmy" Mason is recently reported to have been paid £50,000 for appearing in two films—and I doubt if he would make any higher in a popularity poll in Scotland than the pin-up boy of Cathkin.

The sad aspect of this money in football is that fully half of Scotland's 1,000 Soccer footballers are earning less than £200 a year from the game. The last-called "workmen" in the land does no worse than that. —(London Express Service)

A NEW DEAL FOR BRITISH TENNIS

By CHARLES STEPHEN

British lawn tennis players are no longer to be the game's poor relations. At the annual meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association, Lord Templewood, re-elected President for the 22nd year, outlined a two-fold scheme which will put British players on an equal footing with those of other nations.

The first part of the scheme is to finance the training of half a dozen selected young players in the first-class game. The second is to provide these youngsters with a job which will not interfere with their tennis.

Lord Templewood made two points. One, in connection with the first part of the scheme, was for cash. The other was to employers, to find jobs, and not blind-alley ones, for the youngsters. He pointed out that a World Champion can be a real asset to a particular business.

The LTA have started off the fund with a contribution of £500.

While similar schemes have long been operating in other countries—the Californian Tennis Patrons' Association is an example—this represents a complete change of policy in Britain.

Lord Templewood said "The old days of the rich amateur who could afford to spend his time playing tennis or cricket at his own expense are gone beyond recall. We must adapt ourselves to the new conditions."

Referring to possible objections, he added: "It may be said that instead of making these arrangements, it would be better to abolish the distinction between amateurs and professionals."

He did not share that view. That would not only endanger the Wimbledon Championship but do considerable injury to those who play the game for sport. This scheme will maintain the distinction between the amateur and the professional."

On the question of broadcasting and writing for the press the Association adopted the amendment passed by the International Federation. This states that an amateur lawn tennis player can contribute under his own name articles or broadcasts on competitions in which he is playing.

Mr H. Garton Nash, the Honorary Treasurer, spoke of the burdens of the increased entertainment tax. He said that £10,540 had been paid in entertainment tax on events under the direct control of the LTA, and a further £14,000 had been paid in income and profits tax.

He added that under present legislation these sums will be more than doubled next year, and this may have a disastrous effect on many Open Championships in Britain.

—(London Express Service)

ARCH MOORE BEATS MAXIM ON POINTS
St Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.
Arch Moore, won a unanimous 15-round decision over Joey Maxim tonight to win the light-heavyweight crown — United Press.

Randolph Turpin Relinquishes One Title

London, Dec. 17.
Randolph Turpin, British and former World Middleweight Champion and British Light-heavyweight title holder, tonight relinquished the light-heavyweight title as from today.

Turpin won the light-heavyweight British and Empire titles when he beat Don Cockell. Since then he has been given various extensions of time to decide which title he would retain as under a ruling a boxer cannot hold two British titles at different weights at the same time.

Extensions were granted in view of his negotiations for world title fights with Ray Robinson, middleweight, and Joey Maxim, Lightweight Champions.

In view of an impending world title fight with Robinson, Charles Humez of France, Turpin was expected to give up the heavier weight.

It is the second title he has relinquished this year, as in October he surrendered the European middleweight crown to avoid possible entanglements in view of the world title chance.

George Middleton, manager of Turpin, made it clear that Turpin had not given up the Empire Light-heavyweight Championship. —(United Press)

THE BRITISH BLOOD-STOCK INDUSTRY IS IN GRAVE DANGER

There have been many complaints since the war that heavy taxation is crushing racing in Britain. The danger was stressed by the trend of the Newmarket December sales, where many of the best animals for breeding purposes were bought for export, and was brought squarely before the public eye by a speech made by Mr Jack Gerber, the South African, who races in Britain.

Mr Gerber told leading British turf figures unequivocally that the British bloodstock industry was in grave danger when speaking at the annual dinner of the Gimcrack Club at York. He and Colonel Jack Scott, joint owners of the filly Bebe Grande, were guests of honour at the dinner through Bebe Grande's success in the Gimcrack Stakes at York in August.

Mr Gerber put his points of view in a novel way by telling listeners what he thought the Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, might say if the honour of making a Gimcrack speech was his.

Mr Churchill would realise, he said, that one of Britain's finest heritages was being dissipated, and that his Government, like others before it, was taking part in the dissipating.

Mr Gerber pointed out that it cost owners £800 a year to keep a horse, compared with an average of only £200 a year in the States for each animal. Breeders faced an increase in costs of over 50 per cent, and a drop of 30 per cent in sales prices in the last six years.

BEST GOING ABROAD

He asked how Britain could continue to export at the rate of over £5,000,000 a year without a thriving home potential, and declared that the best British stallions and mares, which should never be allowed to leave Britain, were going abroad.

"Clearly Mr Churchill would reason that the other important factor in this debacle is taxation in its many restrictive, strangling guises," he said.

Mr Churchill would wonder how the Chancellor of the Exchequer had got away so neatly with a well-camouflaged betting tax, which had yielded last year £7,000,000 in taxation from the tote alone.

"If this money were used to swell the prize money," he declared, "better fare would be provided and far more money would flow into the Exchequer by way of the entertainments tax. And surely, there was a case for tax exemption, for there was a precedent."

"The Arts Council, for example, is exempt from tax because art is recognised as an

elevating influence," Mr Gerber said. "Mr Churchill would not consider that the exploits of a Miss Vivien Leigh in 'A Streetcar Named Desire' are more elevating than those of a Mr Charlie Smirke on another means of transport named Tulyar."

THREE POSSIBILITIES

Mr Gerber suggested three possible courses of action—an investigation of the validity of the Inland Revenue Department's view that the activities of the Betting Control Board (responsible for the tote) were liable to taxation; an alteration to the tote statute to plough tote profits back into the racecourses where the profits were taken; and a clarification of the legal rights of owners to reasonable payments for this show in which they played a leading role.

Mr Richard Sykes, speaking later at the dinner, asked the Stewards of the Jockey Club to contemplate setting up a conference composed of representatives of all the important organisations connected with racing and breeding.

"There is no doubt that Mr Gerber was giving the views of most British breeders when he said that the best bloodstock should never be allowed to leave Britain."

Before the war, buyers for export were content with the cheaper mares, which, though they might find good racehorses, were unlikely to produce top class winners. Today the situation has changed. Foreign buyers want the best, and they are prepared to pay big prices.

Mares by Hyperion have been outstandingly successful at stud, and exporters concentrated on them at the last December sales. Baron Maurice de Hohenlohe, for example, secured two of the most valuable, when he gave 14,500

guineas for Ennapi, and 7,000 guineas for Nicky Nook.

Altogether eleven Hyperion mares are to be exported as a result of the sale-stock which is virtually irreplaceable, as Hyperion, now 22 years of age, is near the end of his stud career.

The troubles of British breeders have been increased by the export of many top class sires. Nasrullah is the latest example, following Blenheim, Nahram and Mahmoud. All four went to the United States.

UNFORTUNATE

The loss of Blenheim, Nahram and Mahmoud, all bred by the Aga Khan, was particularly unfortunate, since these were the three leading race-horses by Blandford, the greatest sire of the inter-war years. Today, it is almost impossible in Britain to obtain a top class stallion with Blandford blood.

England's loss has been America's gain, for they dominated American breeding for many years.

White good British stallions are going abroad, British breeders have had to rely to a great extent on Continental blood. Of the six top sires last season, three have a considerable proportion of French or Italian blood.

Tenran, who heads the list, is by the French Bois Roussel; Nasrullah, in fourth place after the British sires Hyperion and Persian Gulf, is now American; and the fifth and sixth, Nuncio and Niccolo Dell'Arcia were both bred in Italy.

Obviously, British breeding cannot indefinitely continue to hold a high place in the world with such a drain on its resources as exists today. —(United Press)

Sydney, Dec. 17.
An Australian Test team composed chiefly of young players, trying to get into the Test side, and the team to tour England next summer, have drawn with the South African touring team here.

The Australians gained a first innings lead of 70 runs when they dismissed the South Africans for 236 in reply to 372. When stumps were drawn the Australians had scored 200 for four wickets in their second innings.

Three Australians who increased their prestige in this match were the New South Wales players Alan Davidson, left-arm fast-medium bowler, all-rounder Richard Benaud and Sid Carroll, opening bat.

Colin McDonald and Carroll batted slowly, an opening stand of 47 when the Australians went in a second time, but after McDonald had gone Carroll opened out. With Benaud he took part in one of the brightest stands of the match, scoring 63 in 44 minutes.

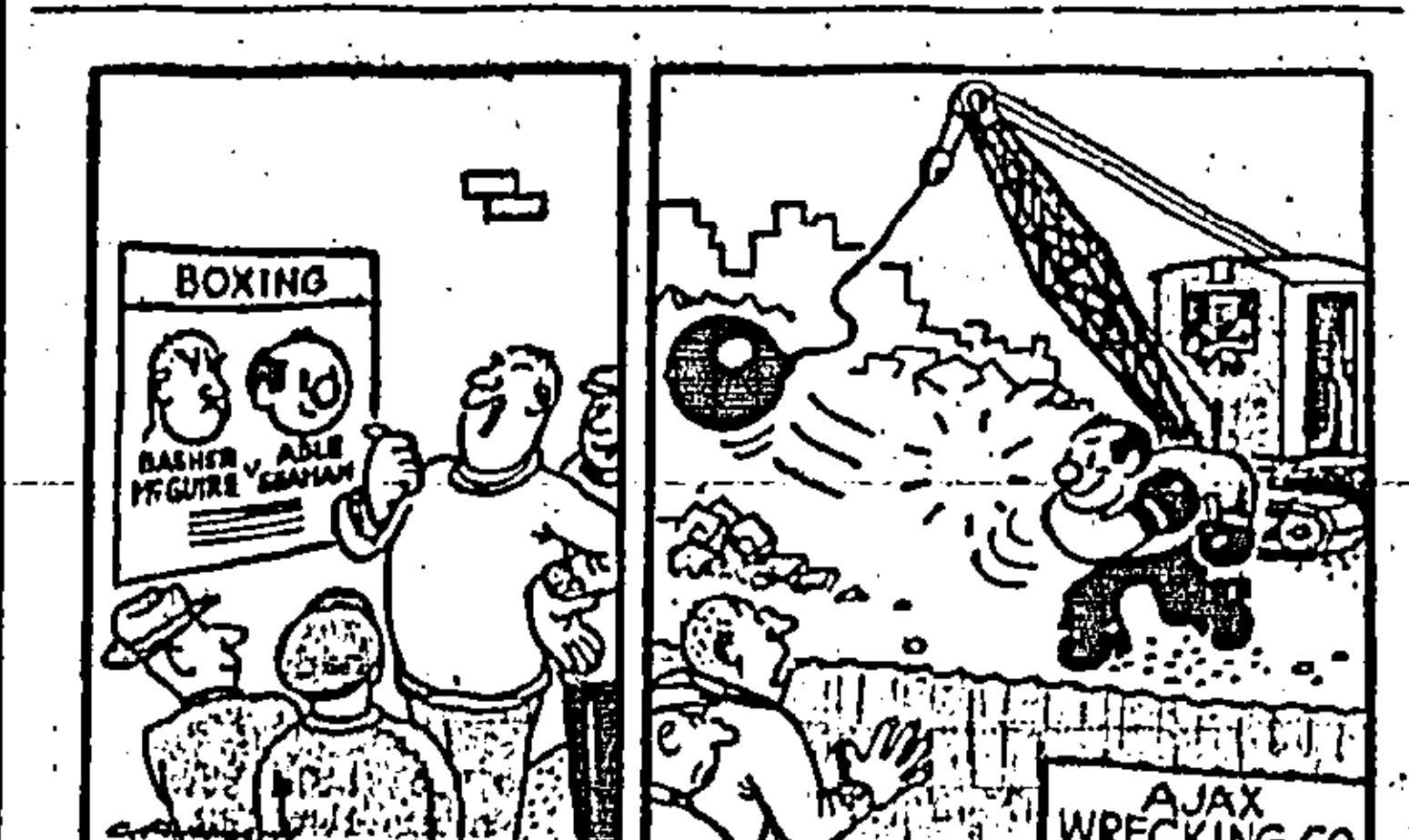
With the cover drive and hook as his favourite shots, Carroll reached 70 (ten fours) in 184 minutes before he was deceived by a googly from Mansel.

Previously he had hooked Mansel four times in one over. More than half of Benaud's 37 runs came from five boundaries. Jack Cheesman, South Africa's captain, scored a useful 52, including five fours, in 2 hours 30 minutes, but the South African side on the whole did not impress with only eight days to go for the second Test.

Alan Davidson had the best Australian bowling figures with five wickets in 33.1 overs at a cost of 105 runs.—(United Press)

MILLER RECOVERED
Sydney, Dec. 17.
Keith Miller, Australian Test all rounder, is appearing before a medical board this afternoon to decide his fitness for the second Test match against South Africa in Melbourne starting on Boxing Day.

Miller, who had been suffering from an ulcerated throat, said today he was fully recovered. The announcement of the Australian team for the Test was expected later today. —(United Press)



Business Houses To Hold Table Tennis Tournament

A table tennis tournament, open to all Sports Clubs of Business Houses, is being organised by the recently formed Business Houses Sports Federation.

The decision to organise such a tournament, which will commence during the first week of January 1953, was reached at a meeting of the Working Sub-Committee of the Federation held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday with Mr J. Strachan in the Chair.

It was also decided that Sports Clubs of all Business Houses, whether affiliated to the Federation or not, be eligible to take part in the tournament.

The response had not been very encouraging. It would appear, said Mr Strachan, that many organisations were holding back and waiting to see what benefits could be derived by joining the Federation.

Mr Strachan said that it was the aim of the Federation to cater for all forms of sports and to arrange for the necessary provision of facilities for these sports.

A SMALL CUP
In connection with the table tennis tournament, which was being organised, it was decided to award a small cup to the winners and medals to the team members.

It was originally intended that the tournament be confined only to Business Houses affiliated with the Federation, but on the suggestion of Mr Leung Yow-chung of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., it was decided that the tournament be thrown open to all Business Houses.

The following were present at yesterday's meeting—Mr M. Ch. Sotha (Chairman & Vice-Chairman), Mr K. K. Chow (Deputy Secretary), Mr A. J. Hussain (Redemption), Mr C. J. P. de Heer (Royal International Line), Mr Y. T. (Imperial Chemical Industries), Mr T. G. D. Mason (Lane & Crawford, Ltd.), Mr A. Young (Pier & Sons), Mr A. Young (Pier & Sons), Mr A. Young (Pier & Sons).

The meeting was attended by about 600 delegates from 100 different firms.

Test Hopefuls Draw With South Africans

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"FRY-HILL" Jan. 24	Jan. 28	Japan
Hobart via Port		
"MONKAY" Jan. 8	Jan. 10	N. Africa & Europe
"BREST" Feb. 9	Feb. 10	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Feb. 12	Feb. 15	N. Africa & Europe
For passenger and freight.		
For freight to Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.		
Accepting cargo:		
—via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports.		
—via Djibouti to Madagascar.		

Subject to Change Without Notice.

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"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Dec. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Dec. 22 Kobe, Hirohata, Yawata, Osaka & Kobe.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Dec. 25 from Manila.
Sails Dec. 26 for: Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

M. S. "THAI"

Arrives Dec. 22 from Japan.
Sails Dec. 23 for: Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

M. S. "STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives Dec. 30 from Singapore.
Sails Dec. 31 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Blow For Ceylon Tea Trade

Cairo, Dec. 17. The Egyptian Ministry of Trade today decided to forbid all tea imports from Ceylon negotiated after last November 7.

The Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Mr. Taher el Kholy, told the Press that the measure had become inevitable owing to the lack of Sterling.

The situation was described by Egyptian leaders to the Ceylonese Premier and Minister of Finance when they visited Cairo yesterday.

They were told that Egypt could not continue to purchase \$5,000,000 worth of Ceylon tea each year, while Ceylon purchased less than \$500,000 of Egyptian goods.

Egypt suggested the barrier of cotton for tea and was reported to be taking measures to import tea from other countries instead of from Ceylon—France-Press.

Japan's Import Of Coal

Tokyo, Dec. 17. A total of 225,502 tons of coal were imported by Japan in November, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The total included about 200,000 tons of coking coal mostly from the United States and India and some 17,000 tons of anthracite of which 18,700 tons were from Indo-China, about 3,000 tons from South Africa and 350 tons from Korea—France-Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$259,805. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions—SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
HSBC Bank 1425
N. B. Bank 1400
Union 782 1/2 787 1/2 50 @ 782 1/2 15 @ 785SHIPPING
Waterboat 13 1/2
K. P. 140 1.00
DOCKERS
K. P. 0.45 0.15
N. B. 0.45 0.15
Union 12.50 12.70 400 @ 12.50
Whitlock 30 1/2 100 @ 30 1/2
(Rts) 10.70 10.90 300 @ 10 1/2LAND, ETC.
H. Hotel 7.70 7.80 4000 @ 7 1/2
H. Hotel 58
(O) 58
H. Hotel 57
(N) 133 1.30
H. Hotel 12.50 13.00 1000 @ 12 1/2UTILITIES
Peak Tram 21.50 1200 @ 22.10
From 33 1/2
Blue Ferry 11 1/2 200 @ 11 1/2
C. Light (O) 5.30 5.35 1000 @ 5.35 1000 @ 5.35C. Light (N) 6.0 6.15
Electric 25.25 20.50
(Rts) 5.5 500 @ 4INDUSTRIALS
Bentley 19.50 19.50 4000 @ 19.50
Stokes, ETC.
Dairy 18.50 19.50 500 @ 18.50
Watson 33
L. Crawford 33
Wing On 80 @ 4 1/2COTTONS
Ewo 215 235 5000 @ 230

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local financial exchange market this morning at the following rates—
U.S. dollar (per \$1) 1.48 1/2
Singapore dollar (per \$1) 1.48 1/2
Hong Kong dollar (per \$1) 1.48 1/2
Straits dollar (per \$1) 1.48 1/2
270 pence (per \$1) 1.48 1/2

Value Of Red China's Trade With Britain Analysed By London Review

London, Dec. 17.

The value of Chinese trade to Britain is analysed in a leading article in the current issue of "The World Today", the monthly political and economic review published by The Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

In recent months, it observes, Chinese spokesmen and writers have made much of the importance to Britain, and to other Western countries, of trade with China.

It seems unlikely, however, that the subject would be pursued with such vigour, whether as propaganda or with the genuine hope of increasing imports from the West, unless the Chinese Government really believed that the China trade was of great significance to Britain and other countries.

The review prefaces a detailed study of Anglo-Chinese trade over the past 15 or 20 years with the warning that "the position is complicated by the existence of Hongkong."

Owing to the difficulty of separating Chinese from non-Chinese trade, the figures included all United Kingdom trade with Hongkong "as if it were trade with China."

The highest percentage of total British exports reached by British exports to China and Hongkong in the decade before 1939 was in 1932, when they were 3.47 per cent; 1932 also had the highest percentage, 1.79 of all trade. The highest percentage for imports was 1.04 in 1929.

In 1936, the last year before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, trade with Hongkong and China amounted to 1.26 per cent of British trade, with exports at 1.79 per cent and imports at 0.89 per cent. The total value of imports in this year was £7,018,000 from China and £754,000 from Hongkong.

The figures for China and Hongkong, if combined, would have enabled them to rank twenty-third among the U.K.'s sources of supply in 1936.

16TH IN LIST

The most important items exported from the United Kingdom to China and Hongkong in that year were iron and steel and their manufactures; wool tops; machinery; vehicles; and chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs. The total figures for exports were £2,700,000 to China, £2,105,000 to Hongkong, and £33,000 to Manchuria.

The combined figures placed China and Hongkong sixteenth in the list of British markets. In the last full year before the outbreak of the European war, 1938, British trade with China and Hongkong had dropped to the lowest percentages of 1.09 per cent of all British exports and 0.76 per cent of all her imports.

The percentages of British exports and imports in the past five years were as follows:

	Hongkong as a percentage of total British exports	Imports
1947	2.24	0.52
1948	1.85	0.50
1949	1.28	0.51
1950	1.44	0.55
1951	1.47	0.55

TWO MAIN REASONS

In 1948, the last year before the triumph of the new regime in China, the value of British exports to China was \$2,850,000 and to Hongkong \$20,575,000. Imports amounted to \$2,201,000 from China and \$5,510,000 from Hongkong. The goods in the trade changed little in 1949 as against 1948, though vegetable oils became the leading import, and machinery the leading export.

There seem to be two main reasons for the exaggerated Chinese belief in the importance to Britain of trade with China, the review goes on. The first lies in the importance to China, in the past, of trade with Britain. In 1936, for example, 10.9 per cent of Chinese trade was with the United Kingdom and 7.5 per cent with Hongkong, though the second, of course, was not ultimately trade with Britain.

The other reason lies in the nature of British firms operating in China and the existence of large British assets in the former. Concessions and the Treaty Ports. The latest official estimate of the value of these assets made by Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, last May, was something between £200 million and £250 million.

LOST ASSETS

"In practice," the review says, "the British firms operating in China looked larger. In Chinese eyes than these figures would indicate, though in tangible assets lay in their knowledge of trading conditions in China and in the reputation they had acquired from years of activity in China."

The great part of these assets, however, seem to be lost to Britain. Despite Mr. Eden's remarks that both the British Government and the firms themselves "remain convinced

of the desirability for British trade with China to be continued," and his suggestion that some new form of organization might be set up among the firms to achieve this, the Chatham House review admits that "there seems little real prospect of any considerable recovery of British interests in China."

"Those interests," it concludes, "have, in recent years, at least, lain mainly in the trade, shipping, banking, and other services provided by the great British concerns, rather than in direct trade. The Chinese no longer want these services and so far as trade is concerned they export little of vital interest to Britain and are anxious to import only goods as, quite apart from the present strategic considerations, are least difficult to sell elsewhere."—London Express Service.

America's Foreign Trade

Closer To Balance

Washington, Dec. 17.

Better conditions abroad in the past three years have brought U.S. foreign trade closer to balance with the rest of the world, a Government survey said.

It credited bigger U.S. imports for the improvement. Imports are still selling abroad a lot more goods and services than it buys, but the difference has been cut almost in half.

The survey, "Balance of Payments of the U.S. 1949-1951," was prepared by the Office of Business Economics in the Department of Commerce. Its director, Joseph Meehan, wrote in a foreword:

"By increasing their sales to the U.S. foreign countries were able to reduce their deficits on goods and services from an annual average of \$8,000,000,000 in 1948-1949 to \$4,000,000,000 in 1949-51."

The 165-page report was summed up in a single-page diagram that showed for the whole period of three years:

Foreign countries spent in the U.S. \$52,200,000,000.

That was paid for by: U.S. imports of goods, services \$30,800,000,000; U.S. Government aid \$14,700,000,000;

Private U.S. capital, remittances, and money paid out by the World Bank and Monetary Fund \$4,800,000,000.

That adds up to \$50,300,000,000. The difference—\$4,900,000,000—was added to foreign countries' gold and dollar assets.

Associated Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

The tin market was firmer this morning. Turnover was 90 tons, including 25 tons for cash. Prices closed as follows—
Spot tin, buyers 94 1/2
Spot tin, sellers 94 1/2
Business done at 94 1/2
Three-months tin, buyers 94 1/2
Three-months tin, sellers 94 1/2
Business done at 94 1/2
Settlement 94 1/2—United Press.

Barter Scheme Planned

Colombo, Dec. 16. Mr. Richard Benanyake, Ceylon's Minister of Commerce and Trade, said today that he is considering a barter arrangement for the exchange of Ceylon tea and Egyptian cotton.

Mr. Dudley Benanyake, Prime Minister, is up to return tomorrow from Cairo, where he had talks with General Naguib, the Egyptian Premier.

Rubber Industry Prospects

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 16.

The U.S. rubber manufacturing industry in 1953 may have the best year in history, according to a year-end statement released today by Mr. John Collyer, President of B. F. Goodrich Company.

The statement said that the U.S. total production is expected to increase about two per cent over 1952, but it predicted a gain of 11 per cent in overall tire sales.

Because many of the record number of cars manufactured in the past three years need replacement tires next year, the total passenger car tire sales may reach 78,999,000 compared with 70,000,000 in 1952. Overall tire sales may reach 100,000,000 units compared with about 90,000,000 units in 1952.

The statement said that the expansion of facilities and development of more efficient manufacturing methods and processes during the past year have brought the industry's capacity to produce man-made rubber to the rate of 1,040,000 tons yearly, which surpasses the previous production peak reached during World War II.

It estimated that about 1,275,000 tons of rubber, both crude and man-made, will be consumed next year compared with the 1952 consumption of about 1,240,000 tons.

"Increasing domestic demand for more rubber goods plus expanded world markets and distribution seem to assume continued high production when our economy shifts to a full peacetime basis."

"The per capita consumption of rubber in the United States today is 17.8 pounds a year compared with one pound per person in the rest of the world. As new roads are built in other countries, as more goods and people are transported by motor vehicles and as the standards of living improve, rubber will be in increasing demand throughout the world."—United Press.

Forecast Of Cotton Production

Washington, Dec. 17.

The December review of the International Cotton Advisory Committee reported today that cotton production in the northern hemisphere is expected to be almost identical with the last season's level.

The United States crop is fractionally under the 1951-52 total while reductions up to 500,000 bales in Mexico and India are likely to be more than offset by an increase in Middle Eastern countries and Pakistan.

Prospects in the southern hemisphere point to a lower total production this season on account of the expected decline in the total Brazilian crop by over 250,000 bales and possible minor reductions in other South American countries.

"In all," it concludes, "it appears that cotton production in the free world during the present season will be very nearly as large as last season."—United Press.

Rubber Futures In S'pore

Singapore, Dec. 17. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows—
Number 1 rubber, Jan. 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, Feb. 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, March 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, April 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, May 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, June 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, July 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, August 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, September 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, October 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, November 1953 91 1/2
Number 1 rubber, December 1953 91 1/2
No. 1 pale crepe 101 1/2

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SAILINGS	To
"RUYE" Dec. 18	Japan
"BOISSEVAIN" Dec. 22	Japan
"TJIMTENG" Dec. 26	Japan
"TASMAN" Jan. 1	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Macassar
"TJIWANGI" Jan. 5	Manilla, Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"RUYE" Jan. 9	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIMTENG" Jan. 13	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TASMAN" Jan. 17	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIWANGI" Jan. 21	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"RUYE" Jan. 25	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"BOISSEVAIN" Jan. 29	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIMTENG" Feb. 2	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TASMAN" Feb. 6	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIWANGI" Feb. 10	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"RUYE" Feb. 14	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"BOISSEVAIN" Feb. 18	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIMTENG" Feb. 22	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TASMAN" Feb. 26	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIWANGI" Feb. 30	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"RUYE" Mar. 5	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"BOISSEVAIN" Mar. 9	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIMTENG" Mar. 13	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TASMAN" Mar. 17	Singapore, Djakarta, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar

ARRIVALS	From
"TJIMTENG" Dec. 23	S. Africa, Mauritius, Djakarta & Singapore
"BOISSEVAIN" Dec. 27	S. Africa, Mauritius, Djakarta & Singapore
"TASMAN" Dec. 31	S. Africa, Mauritius, Djakarta & Singapore
"TJIWANGI" Dec. 3	S. Africa, Mauritius, Djakarta & Singapore

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CHINESE AGENTS: 82 CONNAUGHT RD. C. TELS. 31190, 20133.



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NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	Dec. 19
M.S. "JEFFERSEN MAERSK"	Dec. 29
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Jan. 18

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Dec. 19
M.S. "HULDA MAERSK"	Dec. 31
M.S. "TREIN MAERSK"	Feb. 4

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Dates and routes subject to change without notice. It is hereby to proceed via other ports to load/discharge cargo.



STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CANTON"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS:

FRIDAY the 19th December at 12.00 Noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE:

ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at NO. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE by NOON on THURSDAY, 18th December, 1952.

SPECIAL NOTE:

With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only. BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL BE REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO THE WHARF.

EMBARKATION:

Will take place on FRIDAY, the 19th December, 1952 between 9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m.

BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

Copies of the prescribed Forms 1(a) 1(b) and 1(c).

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